

SENATE MAJORITY NOT YET IN UNISON

Intent of Compromise Resolution Disputed.

SAY ROOSEVELT WINS

Friends Declare He Has Defeated Recalcitrants.

Foraker's Construction of Resolution Leaves Senate Free to Act on Question of Authority, However, Blackburn's Hasty Acquiescence Criticized by Some Democrats—May Offer Another Substitute.

The text of the Republican compromise resolution on the Brownsville matter:

"Resolved, That without questioning the legality or justice of any act of the President in relation thereto, the Committee on Military Affairs is hereby authorized and directed, by subcommittee or otherwise, to take and have printed testimony for the purpose of ascertaining all the facts with reference to or connected with the affray at Brownsville, Tex., on the night of August 13-14, 1906. Said committee is authorized to send for persons and papers, to administer oaths, to sit during sessions or recess of the Senate, and, if deemed advisable, at Brownsville or elsewhere, the expenses of the investigation to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate."

Proof of the partial effectiveness, at least, of the numerous Republican conferences which have been held since the majority of the Senate was thrown into confusion last Thursday by the Blackburn amendment to the Brownsville investigation resolution was forthcoming shortly after the Senate convened yesterday. Mr. Foraker offered a substitute for his pending resolution, which represented the compromise agreed to on Sunday, unless there is a compromise of plan, this substitute as printed above, will be adopted. The Republicans are not thoroughly harmonized even yet, however.

In a speech full of sarcasm at the expense of the Republicans, Mr. Blackburn said that the compromise fully covered the point made in his amendment. This was accepted as indication that the Democrats will vote for the new Foraker resolution, after the Blackburn amendment is tabled, although there is a possibility that the Culberson substitute, which declares in effect that the President was justified by facts and authorized by law to discharge the negro soldiers as he did, or some proposal similar to it may be placed before the Senate to-day. There is a disposition on the minority side to criticize Mr. Blackburn for acquiescing in the Republican compromise too quickly. Even if the Foraker substitute means the same as the Blackburn amendment, some of the Democrats insist that their titular leader should have forced a vote on that amendment before endorsing the compromise.

Republicans Still Differ.

It is obvious that the Republicans, while they have reached a nominal agreement, are still lacking in unanimity. They are by no means a unit in their understanding of the meaning of the compromise resolution. Mr. Foraker insists that it merely waives the question of the President's right to discharge the troops without either denying or affirming it. The Senate, he holds, may take any action it sees fit to take after the Military Affairs Committee shall have reported on the facts of the riot at Brownsville. Mr. Lodge thinks that the Foraker resolution not only embodies the original Lodge amendment, which, in effect, sought to make the Senate declare that the President's act was legal and constitutional, but is more explicit. Mr. McCumber thoroughly disagrees with the interpretation which Mr. Foraker places on the compromise proposal. He said yesterday, and it is possible that he will take some steps to accentuate his position to-day.

Aside from some dissatisfaction with Mr. Blackburn's ready acquiescence, the Democrats are engaged in a way which indicates that they thought they had gained a victory. They had rather the best of the debate which preceded Mr. Tillman's performance, especially when Mr. Bacon engaged in a colloquy with Mr. Lodge in an effort to bring out the latter's understanding of the meaning of the compromise resolution.

Harmony Their Object.

The main purpose of the Republicans has been to preserve harmony within the party. They were opposed to permitting the country to witness the spectacle of a Republican President failing to obtain the endorsement of a majority of his own party in the Upper House of Congress, and depending on Democratic votes to pull him through.

It was this purpose that actuated Republican critics of Mr. Roosevelt's course in the Brownsville affair in their effort to maintain peace. Some of them entertained resentment over the President's attitude; that those who voted against the Democratic amendment upholding the legality of his dismissal order would really vote against his general policies. They refused to be put in the position of starting a general fight on the President over the Brownsville affair. It is evident that if the predicted opposition to the Executive in his own party is to come, his Republican opponents in the Senate will endeavor to choose their own battle issue, and not let the President choose it.

Before he retired Sunday night the President had given assent to the terms of the resolution offered by Mr. Foraker yesterday. The whole difference of opinion was over the opening words of the resolution. As presented by Mr. Foraker, the opening words are: "Without questioning the legality or justice of any act of the President." Mr. Roosevelt inserted the words, "or denying," so as to make it read "without questioning or denying," but some of the Senate leaders declined to accept the amendment, and the words "or denying" were eliminated.

It was not until yesterday morning that Mr. Foraker consented to father the compromise resolution, and it is said that

CONGRESS IN BRIEF.

In the House bills were passed reorganizing the artillery, forbidding corporations and national banks to give money to campaign funds in Federal elections, and the boundary between New Jersey and Delaware, regulating extradition of American citizens, and authorizing an investigation of child labor and the employment of women in factories. The House adjourned to meet to-day.

In the Senate the salary amendment to the legislative bill went over on objection by Senator Berry. A joint resolution was passed extending the time for homeesteaders in North Dakota and Idaho. Senator Morgan proposed an inquiry into Colombia's stock in the Panama Canal. Much of the day was occupied with consideration of the compromise resolution on the Brownsville affair, in the course of which a violent colloquy occurred between Senators Tillman, Culberson, Spooner, and others. The Senate, after spending an hour and a half in secret legislative session to adjust the difficulty, adjourned to meet to-day.

When the President heard that Mr. Foraker was to propose it, he was inclined to withdraw his approval. The administration naturally believed that Senator Lodge, the President's champion, would offer the compromise.

Foraker Offers Compromise.

When the Senate got through with routine business, Mr. Foraker offered the compromise resolution, and the Democrats laughed when they heard it. Later in the day, however, they were not so sure that it was their turn to laugh. It has become known that Mr. Blackburn, whose term will expire in March, wants to be an Interstate Commerce Commissioner, and some of the minority members thought he was a little too anxious to please those among his Republican associates who are influential with the President.

When the resolution had been read, Mr. Foraker, speaking to a full Senate and packed galleries, made this explanation: "I have repeatedly said I had no purpose to refer to any question as to the power or constitutionality of the President. In order to meet the objections raised by some Senators, I modified my resolution. But the modification did not meet the entire approval of some colleagues. I have again modified it, and I intend it meets the approval of my colleagues on this side of the chamber."

Mr. Lodge explained that Mr. Foraker's modified resolution met his approval. He declared his unyielding opposition to Executive usurpation, and then withdrew his proposed amendment to the Foraker resolution.

Mr. Bacon inquired whether the word "denying," which occurred in the Blackburn amendment, meant the same as "questioning," which occurred in the Foraker modified resolution.

"I believe the words mean exactly the same thing," replied Mr. Lodge.

"Then why not insert the words 'or denying' after the word 'questioning'?" inquired Mr. Bacon.

Mr. Lodge replied that he would object to adding the words "or denying," because they meant nothing.

Mr. Bacon insisted that he would offer an amendment to add them.

Ohio Senator's Construction.

Mr. Foraker, who had been listening attentively to the colloquy, rose at this point and took exception to the interpretation placed on the resolution by Mr. Lodge. The adoption of the resolution, he insisted, would not preclude the Senate from taking any action it saw fit after the facts of the Brownsville disorder had been ascertained by the Senate committee.

Then Mr. Blackburn, who had sought to have the Senate endorse the legality of the President's course, made his sarcastic statement expressive of his satisfaction that he had brought about an agreement among the divided Republicans.

"I will now go into the committee room," he said, "to act upon this resolution as a member of the Committee on Military Affairs with the understanding that the committee has no authority to question the constitutionality or legality of the President in this matter."

"I thoroughly agree with the Senator on that point," responded Mr. Foraker, and he went on to explain that he had never contemplated that the committee should do more than get the facts.

Mr. Blackburn said he accepted the modified Foraker resolution as meaning exactly what his own amendment meant, and he was glad he had done something in an honorable way to bring the Republicans together.

Mr. Money put in with an inquiry as to the necessity for all the debate and the midnight conferences, if the resolution meant exactly what Senator Foraker said it meant.

Mr. Tillman also made a few remarks. "The Senator from Massachusetts has squeezed through a very small hole to get back to his party," said he, "and the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. Blackburn) has squeezed through the same small hole."

McCumber Takes Issue.

Mr. McCumber expressed the opinion that no political game was being played, but said that if such a game was being played, Mr. Blackburn had scored a home run. If one accepted the press reports of the last few days, he said, one must be forced to think that neither the President nor the Senate had outgrown the age of kilties. He would vote for the compromise resolution because he believed it was what the Senate does not question the power of the President. He pointed out that Senator Foraker's construction of the resolution was altogether different.

Mr. Scott took the floor long enough to suggest that, at the present rate of progress, most of the discharged negroes would be dead before the Committee on Military Affairs has a chance to determine whether they are innocent or guilty.

Senator Tillman expressed the opinion that the resolution meant what the English language means when it is written by a man who understands it, and said it would be so construed by the public. Then the South Carolinian commenced the speech which caused so much feeling in the Senate. In the closing minutes of the session Mr. Foraker attempted to get a vote, but objection was made by Mr. Teller, who desires to speak, and the whole matter went over to to-day, to which time the Senate adjourned.

The President yesterday called the following Senators into consultation with him at the White House: Messrs. Knox, Clapp, Warner, Hansbrough, Warren, Algie, Piles, Crisp, and Garter. Lodge, Du Pont and Patterson. The last-named was the only Democrat present. The Brownsville matter was discussed.

Mr. Hearst in His Seat.

Representative William R. Hearst, of New York, late candidate for mayor and later for governor, was in attendance on the session of the House yesterday. This is Mr. Hearst's first appearance in the House this session. He came in quietly and unobtrusively. He was greeted by his friends. Mr. Hearst walked to the side aisle and occupied his seat for several minutes. He was deeply engrossed in reading a thick typewritten document.

Nominated Postmaster.

The President sent to the Senate yesterday the nomination of Sewell M. Moore, to be postmaster at Cambridge, Md.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take two of the BROWN'S Tablets. Drug stores refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 2c.

TILLMAN'S "HUMOR" ANGRERS SENATORS.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

hand that has so often smote them. His specialty is a song, "Renominate our idol, or give us back our platform."

Turning to and addressing Mr. Lodge, the South Carolina Senator said: "Next, as the negro preacher had supposed artist in the show, who on occasion gets into communication with the White House over the wire and acts as receiver and repeater, a veritable chameleon in his accuracy of reproducing White House colors, we have a Senator hailing from Massachusetts, the home of the sacred cod, where the Adams vote for Douglas, and Lodge walks with the Almighty."

"As the middleman," Mr. Tillman read, "we have the renegade artist from Georgia, whose specialty is never to answer any question, and who depends upon his voice to carry conviction to his audience."

Mr. Bacon, who is perfectly bald, promptly established an alibi, and Mr. Clay did the blushing act.

Stone the Star.

"Then come the star of the troupe," read the South Carolina Senator, "Gum Shoe Bill" (Mr. Stone), from old Missouri. He donned the Highland kilt on top of a ten-rail fence and never touch the ground, but his greatest feat is walking on eggs without breaking the shell of his head."

"Last," read Mr. Tillman, peering over his glasses at Mr. Spooner, "we have the artist from the Badger State" (Senator Spooner), "an acrobat and juggler of international reputation. He is supple, sly, and fox, and having one plain lawyer is noted throughout the land for his ability to get on either side of any question, and maintain the negative or affirmative in any argument, with great force and fervor. He sings the old soprano, or tenor, and is superb in any role."

The expressions of the various Senators referred to presented interesting studies. Mr. Stone had his face half hidden in his hands, and he did not plain whether he smiled or frowned. Mr. Culberson and Mr. Bacon, who occupy adjoining seats, exchanged a few words with each other. Mr. Lodge managed to keep his hands and feet straight, but he had been so comfortable in his new suit that he spoke of him. Mr. Spooner was obviously displeased, as was Mr. Patterson. Senator Daniel, like Senator Carmack, was not in his seat at the time.

Laying down his manuscript, the South Carolina Senator proceeded to conclude his speech in answer to Mr. Spooner, which he also read. His remarkable utterances were freely commented on meanwhile. "The Senator from Wisconsin," he said, "is a long-winded, and the suggestion made by the South Carolina Senator that Mr. Daniel took himself to bed, the Virginia Senator was not resentful, but rather tolerant, and admitted that he thought Senator Tillman had intended no personal offense."

Mr. Culberson, another of Mr. Tillman's minor targets, explained that he might have something to say later. Mr. Warren ventured the suggestion that it made little difference how Senators felt, and that the task before the Senate was to get on with the work. There were suggestions that the matter ought to be expunged from the official reports, and one or two Senators intimated that Mr. Tillman himself could have been expelled from the Senate for his minstrel show description of the columns of the Congressional Record.

For the First Time the Senator from South Carolina rose.

He said he meant no offense, that his first attempt at humor, and that if what he had said had offended any Senators he was quite willing to withdraw it. But he insisted that he would not withdraw the language while the Senate was in closed session.

He explained that he was on the point of an explanation in the open session following Mr. Tillman's attack on him, when Senator Teller, of Colorado, refused to grant him the necessary time to explain. "You may vote to expunge my remarks from the Record, or to censure me, or even to expel me," said Mr. Tillman, as an ultimatum, "but I will not withdraw my remarks. I shall stand in the open Senate. I must be given the opportunity to make my explanations or apologies as publicly as I made my speech."

With this understanding, the Senate voted to go into open session. When the open session was resumed, the members looked weary and worn. Mr. Tillman's face was red, and if he was not angry his appearance was misleading.

"As I can judge," said Mr. Tillman, "I have no feeling of resentment toward the Senator from South Carolina, for, without making any personal application, I wish to say that with respect to some men that it is a misfortune rather than a disgrace that they do not know how to speak the language of courtesy and good feeling."

"The Senator from South Carolina saw fit to include me in his personal remarks without any provocation whatever, so far as I am concerned, and I am content. I have no feeling of resentment toward the Senator from South Carolina, for, without making any personal application, I wish to say that with respect to some men that it is a misfortune rather than a disgrace that they do not know how to speak the language of courtesy and good feeling."

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Teller Declined to Yield.

While delivering himself of this denunciation, Mr. Carmack stood directly behind Mr. Tillman, who sat in his characteristic attitude, low down in his chair. As the Tennessee Senator concluded, the South Carolinian sprang up and faced him, and the people in the galleries craned forward with obvious expectations of more startling developments. Mr. Tillman, without addressing the chair, said something about an explanation. The Vice President asked if the Senator from Colorado yielded to the Senator from South Carolina.

"I must decline to yield," said Mr. Teller, who still had the floor. Mr. Tillman said something which was not audible in the galleries, but the Senator from Colorado was obdurate. "I decline to yield," he repeated, "and I move that the Senate doors now be closed."

The motion was seconded, put and carried, and a very disappointed and quiet trio arose in the galleries and moved toward the doors. The galleries had been crowded to their capacity throughout the whole of the afternoon, and almost all the available space on the floor of the Senate was occupied by members of the House, secretaries to Senators, and other privileged persons, so that some minutes were consumed in getting the doors closed and commencing the executive session.

It was about 4:30 when Mr. Teller made his motion, and it was exactly 6 o'clock when the bells rang and the doors were reopened.

Once behind closed doors almost every Senator felt impelled to say a word con-

cerning Mr. Tillman's alleged transgression. Mr. Bacon took occasion to comment on what he believed to be a general disposition of the Senate to lapse into vaudeville. He intimated that it was getting to be a greater show than is offered at a local variety theater which he named. He intimated that Mr. Tillman's offense was only a mere incident in the general trend toward light entertainment.

Mr. Tillman did not rush into the debate or vouchsafe any information at the outset. Mr. Teller admonished all Senators against the disposition to be wasteful and personal and transgress the rule. Mr. Mallory adverted to the rule proposed by the late Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, and adopted as the sequel to the Tillman-McLaurin encounter in the Senate. This rule forbids any Senator to speak disparagingly in debate of any other Senator, or to question his motives. Mr. Teller spoke respectfully of a sovereign State.

Mr. Carter essayed his favorite role by moving cautiously among Senators, uttering harmony and pouring oil upon the troubled waters. Mr. Carmack, who had shown so much resentment in his parting shot to the minstrel picture drawn by the Senator from South Carolina, remained quiet while explanations, criticisms, and the clouds were being exchanged behind the closed doors.

Mr. Spooner took occasion to explain his speech that had provoked Mr. Tillman's remarks, and before he had concluded his explanation had been exchanged between the two, and they shook hands and buried the past.

The era of good feeling having been restored by this incident, Mr. Foraker at what Mr. Tillman had said of himself, and that he rather enjoyed the novelty of being the alternative end man for Mr. Tillman's minstrel show.

Wanted It in Record.

This served to put everybody into a little better humor, and the climax of good feeling came when Mr. Stone, whom Senator Tillman had characterized as "Gum Shoe Bill," explained that he had been so comfortable in his new suit that he spoke of him. Mr. Spooner was obviously displeased, as was Mr. Patterson. Senator Daniel, like Senator Carmack, was not in his seat at the time.

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Does Not Advocate Lynching.

Mr. Tillman denied Mr. Spooner's right to arraign him, declaring Mr. Spooner had "with a self-righteousness that was characteristic of his breed" donned the robes of the Pharisee, spread abroad his phylacteries, and called him (Tillman) out for sentence, and pronounced his decrees.

The South Carolinian flatly denied that he had ever advocated lynch law. He had, however, justified it for one crime, and while governor of South Carolina had proclaimed the fact that he would even lead a mob to lynch a man that committed it. He objected to Mr. Spooner's term "lynching bees." As far as lynchings for rape were concerned, it was a misnomer.

"When stern and sad-faced white men put to death a creature of human form who has deflowered a white woman," he declared, "there is nothing of the beast about it. There is more of the feeling of participating as mourner at a funeral. They have avenged the greatest wrong. The blackest crime, in all the category of crimes, they have done it. It is not much as an act of retribution in behalf of the victim, but as a warning as to what any man may expect who shall repeat the offense. They are looking to the protection of the law, and not to the satisfaction of their own vengeance."

Senator Spooner, Mr. Tillman declared, "has erected the law into a deity which he had worshiped regardless of justice, and had studied the books until his mind had become saturated with the bigotry that ignored the fundamental principle of the American government, that 'the law is nothing more than the will of the people.'"

The universal laws were always the very embodiment of savage justice, he said. The Senator from Wisconsin was either incapable of understanding conditions in the South, or else he had lost his natural instincts, which for centuries had been the characteristics of the Anglo-Saxon race.

Southern Conditions Explained.

Mr. Tillman told of the South being "engulfed, as it were, in a black flood of semi-barbarism." Then he supposed a case where Senator Spooner's own daughter was the victim of a black brute, and asked if Mr. Tillman would not be as quick to retaliate as he would be to retaliate on a man with red blood in his veins who doubted what impulses the father would feel when told what had occurred.

"Is it any wonder," he asked, "that the whole countryside rises as one man and, with set, stern faces, seeks the brute who has wrought this infamy? Brute, did I say? Why, that crime is a slander on the brutes. It has been left to something in the shape of a man to do this terrible thing. And shall such a creature, because he has the semblance of a man, appeal to the law? Shall men cold-bloodedly stand up and demand for him the right to have a fair trial, and be punished by the regular course of justice? So far as I am concerned, he has put himself outside the pale of the law, human and divine. He has sinned against the Holy Ghost. He has invaded the Holy Halls. He has struck civilization a blow, the most deadly and cruel that the imagination can conceive."

"It is idle to reason about it; it is idle to preach about it. Our brains reel under the staggering blow and hot blood surges to the heart. Civilization peels off us, and any and all of us who are men, and we revert to the original savage type whose impulses under any and all such circumstances has always been to 'kill, kill, kill.' The wild beast would only obey the instinct of nature and we would hunt him down and kill him just as soon as possible. What shall we do with a man who has out-bruted the brute and committed an act which is more cruel than death? Try him. Drag the victim into court, for she alone can furnish legal evidence, and make the man testify to the fearful ordeal through which she has passed, undergoing a second crucifixion. That is what the Senator from Wisconsin says he would do, and he is welcome to all the honor he can get out of it."

Nothing to Take Back.

"He may say, the newspapers may howl, but men will not be won by virtuous mothers, and who rever womanly purity as the most priceless jewel of

around him, and in a moment everybody was smiling. This ended what at one time threatened to be as sensational an incident as the personal encounter between Mr. Tillman and his then colleague from South Carolina, Mr. McLaurin, in 1890.

While the Democrats were talking among themselves, Mr. Foraker rose to ask that a vote be taken on the compromise Brownsville resolution.

Mr. Teller objected, explaining that he desired to speak on the subject. He consumed only a few minutes, he said.

Mr. Carmack interrupted: "I think I may say to the Senator from Ohio that not more than fifteen or twenty Senators desire to speak," he said.

Mr. Foraker flared up instantly. "Let me inform the Senator from Tennessee that he shall have no monopoly on the speechmaking," he said. "Neither shall anybody else have a monopoly."

Mr. Teller, who was about to enter the cloakroom, returned to explain that his remark had been wholly joking.

"Humor does not seem to be appreciated here to-day," Mr. Foraker retorted with some bitterness. "I am free from grumblings. Then he moved to adjourn to-day, and the motion prevailed."

Mr. Tillman's speech in reply to Mr. Spooner, which he read immediately after he concluded his speech on the field of honor, was as radical as any he has ever delivered. After ten years of service together, both he and Mr. Spooner had misunderstood each other, he said. Their mutual dislike had been a feeling on his part, which, however, had always passed away, and he had supposed that the case with the Senator from Wisconsin was the same until last week. "I have been forced, reluctantly, to believe that I have, without knowing how or when, earned the malicious enmity of the Senator," he said.

Reviewed Spooner's Speech.

Mr. Tillman then reviewed Mr. Spooner's speech. "Having said me off in a discourteous and brutal fashion—I had almost said ungentlemanly—the Senator went on to read me a lecture," he said. He characterized Mr. Spooner's performance as "the most excellent piece of acting and worthy of Uta Hopp in his most humble exhibition of himself."

The South Carolina Senator went over his own speeches and the position he had taken on the Brownsville matter. "It was adroit of the Senator from Wisconsin," he said, at one time, "to shift the minds of his auditors and the readers of the Record from the President's outrageous discrimination against the black soldiers and favoring the white ones to a my own utterances and attitude toward negroes, and hence, if I should utter words which, if they were taken in the place of the Senator's, would place the people of the South and render it more difficult for them to work out, side by side with the colored race, their destiny, there would be a Senator here, from the South or from the North, who would not feel it only his right, but his duty, to criticize me; and the Senator who cannot tolerate just criticism, if it be just, upon the sentiments which he utters in public as being other than a personal attack, is unfortunately a personal attack, is unfortunately a personal attack."

"If any man had told me that the attitude of the Senator from South Carolina was such as he himself has told us in the Senate this morning it is, I would not have believed him, and I would have denounced the statement."

"The race problem is one that taxes the ingenuity of statesmanship and humanity of the South," said Mr. Spooner, "which is the better spirit? The sentiment, and the spirit of Grady, or the sentiment and the spirit of the Senator from South Carolina? Where one in authority talks of the inequality of the races living side by side, he lights a torch. When he encourages lawlessness among the whites, he invites lawlessness and reprisals among the blacks."

Referring to the crime of rape, Mr. Spooner said: "No one community has a monopoly of contempt and loathing for the crime. No one man or community has a monopoly of the sacred regard for woman's chastity, the crown jewel of womanhood. It is the same in the palace and in the cabin."

But, Mr. Spooner said, every man charged with the unspeakable crime had the right to be brought before a jury and have the privilege to say "I am not guilty," and if possible establish his innocence.

"The Senator from South Carolina is the only man I have ever heard from in the Senate who, during my career within the Senate, has justified trial by mob or execution by mob," he declared.

Mr. Spooner referred to Mr. Tillman's predecessor, Gen. Wade Hampton, as a brave man, who would not flinch in the face of the sentiments expressed by Mr. Tillman. He also pointed to the silence of other Southern Senators as evidence of their disapproval of what Mr. Tillman had said.

Statement from Chandler.

During the afternoon a story became current at the Capitol that ex-Senator William E. Chandler had written the minstrel-show part of Mr. Tillman's speech. Mr. Chandler emphatically denied last night to a representative of The Washington Herald that he had had anything to do with it.

"There is absolutely no foundation for such a rumor," said Mr. Chandler. "I knew nothing of Mr. Tillman's speech until it had been delivered. Mr. Tillman and I are close friends and I am a great deal of him. He has often discussed legal points with me, and as a practical lawyer I have been able to assist him on many occasions. But I have never prepared or directly assisted in preparing any speech or measure that Mr. Tillman has made or introduced."

Asked if Mr. Tillman's sally of such scintillating humor that he is thought incapable of being its author?

"Had I had anything to do with it I think I could have improved upon it in some respects."

Salary Increase Urged.

A bill introduced by Representative McNary, of Massachusetts, yesterday, directs that, in the fiscal year 1907, every civil and naval officer or employee of the United States shall be paid 2 per cent of his total compensation as now authorized by law in addition thereto, and that hereafter the whole sum thus received for the year 1907 shall constitute his or her annual compensation.

Federal Work on Erie Canal.

Gen. Mackenzie has referred to Congress the question whether the general government shall make the necessary improvements to connect the new Erie barge canal with the Hudson. The work will cost for \$1,249,000. New York will have to do this work, if the general government does not take it up.

Pensions for War Prisoners.

William McElroy, editor of the National Tribune, and representing the National Association of ex-Prisoners of War, addressed the Senate Committee on Pensions yesterday in favor of the bill granting special pensions to soldiers and sailors who had been confined in Confederate prisons.

Carlisle School to Continue.

The Senate Committee on Indian Affairs has decided to continue the appropriations for the support of the Carlisle Indian School for another year, thus postponing the abolition of this establishment until 1910.

GAS HEARING SOON

Matter to Be Taken Up by House Committee.

OPPOSITION IN THE SENATE

Preparations to Explain the Cost of Manufacturing Gas in Various Cities—Question as to Wisdom of Three-year Contract for Street Lamps—To Fully Discuss Subject.

Mr. Babcock, chairman of the House District Committee, and Representative Madden, of Illinois, had a conference yesterday in regard to the consideration of the pending bill introduced by the latter for 5-cent gas.

Mr. Madden urged that the time was rapidly slipping by, and if any sort of fair consideration was to be given to the subject, there should be some agreement soon looking toward a hearing either before the District Committee or a special committee. Mr. Babcock said that he would take the matter up before the District Committee Thursday morning and try to get an agreement for a day for a hearing by the full committee.

It is proposed to make this hearing public and open to representatives of the gas company and the people of Washington. Mr. Madden and the members of the Appropriation Subcommittee on the District appropriation bill will be present and take part in the hearing. The friends of the proposition to reduce the price of gas are confident that they will get the Madden bill up before the House, and that the whole situation as to the gas monopoly in the District will be thoroughly discussed.

Data to Be Given.

Mr. Madden has gathered an immense fund of information as to the cost of making gas under modern methods, and also has the essential facts in regard to the operations of the Washington gas companies, and promises to get this data before the House before the close of the session.

Strenuous opposition to the reduction of the price is expected to make its appearance in the Senate. Senator Gallinger, chairman of the Senate District Committee, is preparing a resume of the various discussions of the subject of cheaper gas that have been had in the Senate, and will lay it before that body when the subject comes over from the House.

There is some feeling among members of the House Appropriation Committee that there should be an inquiry into the conditions upon which contracts are made for the District government in the matter of street lighting. The fact that all the street lights are now covered by a three-year contract at a high price, it is feared, makes it practically impossible for Congress to have supervision of the matter. The three years' term carries the contract through one Congress and half-way through another.

In this way the latter Congress is in a measure committed "to the contract," and in its first session been obliged, as was the Appropriations subcommittee this session, to accept the terms of the contract. The natural thing would be, after having once approved the existing contract, to authorize its renewal. Many members believe that the three years' contract is a